

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, Nov. 22.—The steamer Canada, with dates from Liverpool to the 10th inst., arrived here to-day.

The excitement in England with regard to the anticipated rupture with America has entirely died out.

There is nothing of importance from the seat of war. There is a rumor of another battle at Perekop, but it is believed to be without foundation.

The allied fleets in the Dnieper have done nothing.

Omar Pacha is acting very energetically in Austria.

There are great many rumors of peace coming from the direction of Vienna, but they are apparently without foundation.

The chief feature of the Canada's news is the reported alliance of Sweden with the western powers.

Another false rumor of an attempt to assassinate Napoleon had caused some excitement in France.

Unfriendly relations are arising between England and Spain, respecting a disputed claim between the two powers.

An insurrection is reported to have occurred in Sicily, but no details have been received.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.
LIVERPOOL, Nov. 10th.—Cotton active, owing to a scarcity of current qualities.

An advance of fully $\frac{1}{2}$ had been established on some descriptions.

Brussels generally advanced, and all descriptions closed active. Flour advanced $\frac{1}{2}$.

Wheat advanced $\frac{1}{2}$; and Corn $\frac{1}{2}$. 6d higher.

Provisions unchanged.

Sugars considerably advanced.

Money easier. Consols closed at 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ for money.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

HALIFAX, Nov. 22.—The Canada left Liverpool on the morning of the 10th inst. Upon a further examination of the files brought by her we find the following additional news for transmission:

THE WAR.

Gen. Levaillant has been appointed Governor of that portion of Sebastopol captured by the allies.

Gen. Campbell has taken offence at the appointment of Sir Wm. J. G. Colington, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in the Crimea, and has asked leave to return home.

A body of French from Eupatoria, while out on a reconnaissance, fell in with a large body of Russians, and offered battle. The Russians declined, and retired after a few discharges of artillery.

The French afterwards destroyed several towns and villages.

Todleben was fast making the fortress of Nicolaioff defensible.

It was reported that Oleska was to be dismantled, and the guns transferred to Nicolaioff.

Dispatches from St. Petersburg say that the Russian forces in the Crimea number 200,000 men, and is provisioned for 8 months.

Omar Pacha had opened friendly relations with Schamyl, and was marching with 22 battalions on Kutai.

RUMORS OF PEACE.

It is reported from Berlin that Russia recently made a confidential communication to Prussia and Austria of her wish to renew negotiations, and that Bismarck had returned to Vienna with fresh instructions to meet the contingency of proposals being made to Russia.

It is further reported that Gortschakoff and diplomatists from Vienna, and the Russian ministers from other German States, are certainly to meet the Czar at Warsaw, about the middle of November, when the question of the renewal of the negotiations will be settled.

It is also stated that Napoleon is favorable to the renewal of negotiations.

DENMARK AND THE UNITED STATES.

It is rumored that Russia has accepted the office of mediator between Denmark and the United States on the subject of the Dues.

SWEDEN.

General Canrobert had arrived at Stockholm, charged with the mission of bringing Sweden into an alliance with the Western Powers. Sweden is required either to accept or refuse.

ENGLAND.

The excitement in England in regard to the threatened war with America, had entirely cooled off, and the journals were much ashamed of the panic they had created. Intelligent Englishmen express themselves pained and humiliated by the whole affair.

THE VERY LATEST.

VIENNA, Nov. 20th.—The Turkish Embassy here has received dispatches, stating that the bombardment of Nicolaioff was commenced by the allies on the 20th, and continued throughout the day. The result is unknown.

PARIS, Saturday.—Advices received here from Russia show a more warlike feeling.

Roused up Salt River.—Salt River, where it debouches into the Ohio River, is not more than fifty or sixty yards in breadth, but very deep. It is never fordable, even in the driest seasons; and being navigable 15 miles above its mouth, has not been bridged at that point. We descend its steep and difficult banks, embarked our carriages upon a flat ferry boat and were conveyed across.

The view looking up the river was very beautiful. Tall elms and sycamores clothed the banks, dropping their boughs almost to the water, and forming a vista of foliage through which the stream curved out of sight between wooded hills. I longed to be rowed up it.

While on the spot I took occasion to inquire the derivation of the slang political phrase, "Rowed up Salt River," and succeeded in discovering it. Formerly there were extensive salt works on the river, a short distance from its mouth.

The laborers employed in them were a set of athletic belligerent fellows, who soon became noted for their achievements in the pugilistic line. Hence it became a common thing among the boatmen on the Ohio, when one of their number was refractory, to say to him, "We'll row you up Salt River," where of course, the bully salt men would have the handling of him. By a natural figure of speech, the expression was applied to political candidates first, I believe, in the campaign of 1840.

Byrd Taylor.

ALABAMA SENATOR.—Hon. Benjamin Fitzpatrick was re-elected by the Alabama Legislature Monday last, as U. S. Senator from that State, for the coming six years.

From the Raleigh Standard.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

We have had it in our mind for some time past, to submit some observations and suggestions on the subject of Common Schools, and with reference to the operations of the system in this State. The subject is one of great importance, and it ought constantly to engage the attention of the press and the public. Upon the progress of education depends every other improvement in the State; and certainly so far as the great bulk of the people are concerned, Common Schools are the chief corner stones of the whole educational structure.

It is too late now to complain that the Common Schools have operated injuriously upon the subscription schools. The system of Common Schools is now a part of the frame-work of State policy; they have been established and permanently endowed, and they will be continued. We trust, "to the last syllable of recorded time." It is no doubt true that some of the subscription schools were better than those we now have under the State system; but under the latter, the opportunities of education have been more diffused than ever heretofore; and besides, the day is not distant when the Common Schools will be regarded as equal to the former. The same energy, zeal, and means, directed in the new channel, cannot fail to produce the same results as in the subscription schools referred to. Similar complaints were made in all the other States of the Confederacy in the infancy of their Common School systems; and the result has been in them as we have just predicted it will be here.

The Common Schools of New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and of other States that might be mentioned, are emphatically the schools; and they are pouring upon the youthful minds of those States more of solid education, more of intelligence, more in the way of training for the duties of life than could possibly have been done by the ordinary subscription schools, or by any combination of private means.

Our people, as a general rule, are too prone to consider that their interests in the Common Schools are not direct; that the success of the system depends upon the officers employed, from the Committees up to the Superintendent; that it becomes them to contribute to sustain the system, and to wish it well—to censure such defects and improprieties as are obvious and glaring, if they choose to do so—but otherwise to leave the machinery to work along as best it may, in the hope that time, and not the exertions of all, will make it perfect.

Here, we think, is the erroneous view of duty and of interest, which at the very outset of this great work, is calculated to check and embarrass it. The education of the children of the State—the poor as well as the rich—is a matter which directly and vitally concerns every citizen. It is necessary, at a time like this in the progress of mind, to urge to prove such a proposition. We think not. Every one will assent to it at once. Feeling it us "knowing this to be so, let us then go to work through the press, by conversations in public and by the fireside, and by appeals to the people on all suitable occasions, to embody and concentrate this public opinion, and bring it to bear on the system. Look abroad upon the State, and listen to the sounds that greet us from every quarter.

We hear of Railroads, of river improvements, of mines and manufactures, of slavery, of politics of all shades and stripes, of sectarian strife and disputes; but no voice is lifted to stimulate the officers of a system, upon the success of which the existence of our very liberties themselves depend. Now Railroads, and river improvements, and all the topics referred to, are well enough in their place and time. We urge no objection to any of them; but we insist that the paramount subject of education should hold a chief place, not only in our thoughts but in our action. Let us take an interest—a direct interest in every thing which appertains to our Common Schools. Let us begin in the districts, by selecting the best persons for Committees—by securing, in every County, competent Boards of Superintendents; and by uniting, so far as we may, with the County organizations under the system in encouraging Common School Teachers, and in elevating among them the standard of qualification and merit.

The State Superintendent will labor almost in vain in his responsible place, unless sustained by a living active public opinion, and unless cordially seconded in his exertions by the subordinate officers. We should be ready rather to cheer than to censure—to stimulate, if not in every case by words of commendation, at least by the attention which we give to the work. It is true it will require time to bring the system to the perfection in which it exists in other States; but time, without effort, in a cause like this, would be the surest preparation for its decline and failure. We must work as well as wait; and we should labor as if impatient under the restraints by which we are kept from a realization of the full benefits and blessing of Common School Education.

AN OLD STORY, BUT WORTH A SECOND READING, RUNNETH IN THIS STYLE: A backwoodsman who had never seen a pair of sugar-tongs, being invited to a tea-party, requested a person who unhappily was seated near him, to give some information respecting its use. "It is a very ingenious instrument," said the cruel wag, "which has been lately invented for the purpose of blowing the nose. It is now in use in genteel society, and it is expected that the disgusting custom of using the fingers will be altogether abolished." The sugar dish was handed around; the unfortunate "dion" seized the tongs, and the polite part of the assembly were scandalized at the outrageous application of the instrument, and the tremendous explosion which followed.

BEAUTIFUL AND TRUE.—In a late article in Fraser's Magazine this brief but beautiful passage occurs: "Education does not commence with the alphabet. It begins with a mother's look—with a father's smile of approbation, or a sign of reproof—with a sister's gentle pressure of the hand, or a brother's noble act of forbearance—with handfuls of flowers in green and daisy meadow—with bird's nests admired, but not touched—with creeping ants, and almost imperceptible emmetts—with humming bees and glass bee-hives—with pleasant walks in shady lanes, and with thoughts directed in sweet and holy tones, and words to mature to acts of benevolence, to deeds of virtue, and to the conquest of all good, to God himself."

Democratic Pioneer.



TUESDAY MORNING, Nov. 27, 1855.

"JUST THE THING."

Adherence to a particular policy merely for the sake of consistency, is as degrading as slavish obedience to the behests of leaders without regard to reason or justice. When convinced of error, it is a solemn duty to change one's opinions; but that change should be accompanied with a frank and open admission and renunciation of the error. To cloak or to defend an error when convinced that it is an error, is to maintain consistency at the expense of honesty; and to pursue opposite courses at various times, where principles are involved, and to declare that each is right, is the same of knavery.

When Know-Nothingism sprung up in the country, it was "just the thing"—an universal panacea for all the political ills to which the country was subject. Its secret feature, especially, was a capital hit—"just the thing" demanded by the exigencies of the times—nothing like it. We mean that this was the position of that party after they were driven to acknowledge their connection with it; for, at the very first, they swore lustily that they "knew nothing" about it.

Time wore on. Virginia and North Carolina made a new move in the matter; and they who but lately swore lustily that secrecy was "just the thing," now so solemnly repudiated secrecy and glory in their pretensions of openness and candor! From their leading organs who cut out work to be done by their underlings, down to the lowest hiring scribbles who prate Know-Nothingism "for a consideration," the cry goes up of Know-Nothing frankness and candor—"just the thing!" All this, too, while acting with the K. Ns. of all the other States who still adhere to secrecy.

So far from renouncing secrecy as an error, they themselves continue to cloak and defend it during its existence among them, but now claim that it is no longer necessary, and that publicity is at present "just the thing." Indeed, everything they may do is "just the thing." Know-Nothingism has no equal, nor rival, except in the patent medicines of the day. Each is an universal panacea—that is, according to the quacks who get them up.

But a calm and thinking people will coolly ponder over these things, and determine for themselves whether this hotch-work—this jumping from one point to another—is the work of statesmen or of journeyman politicians.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE.—We are in receipt of the December No. of this excellent Magazine. T. S. Arthur, its editor, is one of the first authors of the day—wields a vigorous and graceful pen, and always goes home to the hearts of his readers in what he writes for them. In point of moral effect, he is excelled by none of his contemporaries; and he has succeeded in making his Magazine one of the most genial as well as useful and instructive companions. It is, besides, one of the cheapest periodicals issued—single copies \$2 per annum—four copies for \$5. Now is the time to subscribe, as the new year will soon come in.

THE MAGISTRATE'S COMPLETE GUIDE.—This is the title of a work now in the course of compilation by Edward Cantwell, Esq., L. L. B., of Raleigh, which will be issued early in the ensuing year by H. D. Turner of that city. The book will embrace a practical summary of the laws of the State of North Carolina, and the decisions of the Supreme Court, defining the duties and jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, out of Court, under the newly revised Code of 1854 '55, together with all necessary forms and precedents. We have no doubt this will be a most useful book to Magistrates and the people of the Commonwealth generally.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION OF MURDER.

Capt. Spencer Sawyer, of this place, was arrested on Friday evening last on suspicion of having killed the late William Charles, Esq., on the night of the 16th inst. A Court of Magistrates was convened, which adjourned the case over to Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, when it was again adjourned to Friday next, the accused meanwhile being remanded to prison. Several witnesses were summoned, but, as the case was postponed, no testimony was elicited, of course.

A Washington correspondent of the New York Herald reports that the Hon. J. C. Dobbin will resign his post as Secretary of the Navy soon after the meeting of Congress, in consequence of ill health. We trust that this is an error, and that the distinguished Secretary's health may be such as to permit him to remain at a post which he has so ably filled.

CORRECTION.—In noticing the loss of the schooner Meridian, in our last issue, we made a mistake in the date, which should have been the 8th inst., instead of the 12th.

NEGRO STAMPEDE—NEGRO STEALERS CAUGHT.

We learn from the Norfolk Argus that a party of slaves made their escape from that City and Portsmouth about ten days ago, as was supposed for some free State. We learn, also, from a subsequent issue of the same paper, that five of the slaves had been recaptured, together with two of the operators on the "underground railroad."

During the gale on Wednesday night last, a small schooner was driven ashore at the Hollies, five miles below Cape Henry, and was soon broken to pieces by the power of the waves. The crew consisted, it appears, only of the Captain and Mate, who with the five runaways, (two men and three women) were saved. Desiring to return to Norfolk immediately, the shipwrecked company at 4 o'clock A. M., Thursday morning, went up to the nearest house, which proved to be that of Mr. Joo. S. Rainey, and asked for a conveyance. Mr. R. soon communicated the intelligence to Maj. Jonathan Hunter, one of the Wreck Commissioners, for the District, who promptly arrested the whole party and placed them in jail.

The negroes stated that the schooner came down from Petersburg, and entering the harbour of Norfolk, raised a signal, which they understood, and soon went on board, when the Captain set sail and steered for a northern port. He denied that he had received any passage money from the negroes, but one of the latter stated that he had been paid \$125 in specie, whereupon the sum named was found in gold as described, in the Captain's pocket.

On Friday last, the captain and mate were brought to Norfolk by Wm. N. Land, Esq., sheriff of Princess Anne, and safely lodged in the city prison. The name of the schooner is Mary Ann Elizabeth; that of the Captain, William Laughlin, and of the mate, Berj. Collins. The captain hailed from Wilmington, Del.; the mate belongs to Port Norris, N. J.

The captain states that after he got safely on shore, he went to the light house and inquired for a magistrate; and on going to another house, he was directed to Mr. Rainey's, whether the balance of the company had gone, and where they were all arrested.

The mate says he did not know the slaves were on board until the vessel got out to sea, and that the vessel was lost in the effort to bring her back to Norfolk.

This is ridiculous stuff. We have no doubt the Captain did receive \$125 from the negroes; and we hope that an example will be made of these negro stealers, which will have a salutary effect upon underground railroad operations generally.

BREAKING UP.

Throughout the southern States, with the exception of a few solitary localities, know-nothingism is rapidly dissolving in the elements of its own weakness. The grand council of the know-nothing party in South Carolina, as we learn by a despatch from Charleston, have recommended the subordinate lodges to disband and dissolve the members from their wicked obligations.

THE ABOLITIONISM OF KNOW-NOTHINGISM.

In accepting the nomination of the Know-Nothing party of Massachusetts, just before the late election in that State, Gov. Gardner said:

"I confess I am an anti-slavery man. I will oppose, in public or private life, the aggressions of slavery, so help me God! so long as I live." In the same speech he spoke of Judge Kane, as "an infamous slave-catching commissioner at Philadelphia, who, I hope, will be impeached for his conduct before the next Congress, and were I there I would cheerfully give my vote in favor of such impeachment."

The Boston Bee, the official organ of the Massachusetts Know-Nothings, said, prior to the late election:

"What has the American party of Massachusetts done for Freedom and Morality?"

"Elected Henry Wilson to the United States Senate."

"What has the American party of Massachusetts done for Freedom and Morality?"

"Elected its entire delegation of United States representatives, who as a unit upon the question of anti-slavery."

"What has the American party of Massachusetts done for Freedom and Morality?"

"Passed through its State Legislature, the Personal Liberty bill—an act which no other State ever has, or dared passed."

RESULTS OF LATE ELECTIONS.

LOUISIANA.—At the recent election of Louisiana a Democratic ticket for State officers was elected, as follows: Governor, H. C. Wickliffe; Lieutenant Governor, Charles H. Houston; Secretary of State, A. S. Heron; Auditor, S. F. Mack; Treasurer, C. B. Groulx; Attorney General, E. W. Moore; Superintendent Education, Samuel Hard; Congress—George Kustis, Jr., Know-Nothing; Miles Taylor, Democrat; Thomas G. Davidson, Democrat; John M. Sanfilippo, Democrat.

MISSISSIPPI.—The following Democratic ticket has been elected in Mississippi: Governor, John M. McLean; Secretary of State, A. B. Dilworth; Auditor, Madison McAfee; Treasurer, S. L. Hussey. The Democratic Congressional ticket is also elected, as follows: D. B. Wright, Henry S. Brennan, William S. Barksdale, O. K. Singleton, and John A. Quitman.

WORTH OF IMMIGRATION.—The N. York Courier and Enquirer counts up the bodily value of the \$40,000 immigrants who arrived last year—100,000 of them able bodied laborers, worth \$1,500 each at \$150,000,000, and the money they bring at \$50 each, \$17,000,000 in all; making the commercial worth of the year's immigration to this country \$167,000,000—nearly equal to three-fourths of the value of all our exports.

Correspondence of the Pioneer.

WASHINGTON D. C., Nov. 22d, 1855.

Mr. Editor.—My last communication was broken off, partly by the Fireman's procession and partly by the fear of being too late for the mail. The procession was quite a handsome affair, and being fond of good music, I marched up Pennsylvania avenue with the multitude till the procession reached the west entrance of the Executive mansion, when it turned in and passed by the President who stood at one of the windows and as each company moved by, every member uncovered his head.

The engine of the rear company was drawn by four grey horses. Four boys dressed as firemen were stationed at each end of the brakes, and on the gallery was seated a little girl representing the Goddess of Liberty. The President bowed as each company went by, but he seemed to be particularly pleased with the latter, and bowed frequently as the little girl waved her tiny banners. I learned that a few Egypis occurred between the members of some of the companies, but nothing serious transpired to otherwise mar the proceedings of the day.

A terrible accident occurred at Alexandria on Thursday night, by which many valuable lives were lost, and a number of persons severely wounded. A building caught fire, and a number of firemen were in the house endeavoring to quell the flames, when the gable wall fell in and buried fifteen or twenty persons in the ruins, seven of whom were instantly killed, and the remainder rescued in a sad condition. On Sunday the firemen of this city and Georgetown attended the funeral of the victims, and the bells of the engine houses in this city were tolled all the day.

The whole talk here at present is who is to be the next Speaker. Many gentlemen are named, and their merits and demerits set forth. There are men in the field for all the offices that are generally filled at the organization of the House, but who shall be the lucky ones is a hard matter to settle, or when the House will be organized, owing to the discordant elements that will then be brought together.

The brazen face of the London Times is still a subject of comment for the press. The Intelligencer of yesterday in an able editorial would seem to deprecate newspaper suggestions of terms on which our understanding with England may be settled, and expresses full confidence in the ability of the Government to do that thing unaided.

Last evening the Know-Nothings were to have a celebration in honor of their recent victory in Maryland—but the rain poured down all the day; and before dark it was announced that the affair would be postponed. About half past six o'clock, the clouds broke away and moon and stars, and the evening was bright and clear. So, as cunning as they are, they were somewhat disappointed this time.

Among the arrivals here, I notice that of the Hon. Mr. Ashe of North Carolina. Many other honorables continue to come to the metropolis.

The various public works, among which I would particularly notice the additions to the Post office and Treasury buildings, are progressing rapidly. I believe the new Washington Monument Society are getting along slowly. I think the manner in which they came to get the management of this affair will prove, and indeed I might confidently say has proven, a serious drawback to the progress of this great national tribute to the memory of the immortal Washington.

I learn from one who knows that the Light-house on Wades Point at the mouth of Pasquotank river will shortly be commenced. It is to be a screw-pile Light-house, with the improved lenses.

Yours, as ever,

W. R. C.

NEW YORK ELECTION.—Complete returns, nearly all of them official, of the New York election, which will be found in a subsequent column, show that the Democratic vote (Hard and Soft) for Secretary of State, exceeds the K. N. vote by 2,109 and the Republican vote by 9,129. On Comptroller, it exceeds the K. N. vote 1,452, and the Republican vote by 9,129. Average State and Comptroller, 1,780; over Republican 10,931. For appeal Judge, long term, the Hard and Soft united upon Judge Schenck, and have led him by 7,715 over Campbell, K. N., and by 15,895 over Wood, Republican.

The K. N. vote exceeds the Republican on Secretary of State 10,624, and on Comptroller, 7,677. Average, 9,150.

The Republican vote over Soft, on Secretary of State, is 45,693, and on Comptroller, 39,466. Average, 42,580. Know Nothing vote, Soft, on Secretary of State, 56,317; on Comptroller, 47,143. Average, 51,730.

Thus Republicanism is the flag end of the heavy being behind the Know Nothings, and still farther behind the Democrats. It has been beaten on its own soil, badly beaten; and will never again fare as well as on the present occasion. In short, the Republicanism are down. Out of 20 States, or thereabout, which have held it to since the 1st of August, the Republicans have carried only two, viz. Vermont and Ohio, and those by diminished majorities compared with last year. What is the use of continuing their organization any longer? They should at least change their name; for they have spoiled "the plainness" already. They spoil one good name each year on an average.—*Jur. Com.*

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—It is said that according to the present determination no copies of the President's Message will be sent abroad for the newspapers as heretofore in a view of its delivery to Congress.

MAYOR OF NORFOLK.—Ezra T. Summers, Esq., was elected Mayor of Norfolk, by the Councils on Friday last, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of the lamented Woods.

KNOW-NOTHING CONVENTION IN OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 21.—The Know-Nothing National Convention, composed of those who bailed from the National Convention in Philadelphia, met here to-day. Thomas B. Ford, of Ohio, was chosen President.

Mr. Dawson of Indiana, offered a resolution expounding the 12th section of the Philadelphia platform, and adopting a substitute for it, declaring slavery to be sectional and not national.

The resolution was referred to a committee, composed of Goslar and Gov. Johnson, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Spooner, of Ohio, and Knapp, of Michigan, each offered resolutions to get rid of the slavery issue in the Convention. A warm debate sprang up on these resolutions, and after a strong national speech from Gov. Johnson of Pa., the Convention adjourned.

THE LATE HOMICIDE CASE IN KANSAS.—The Squatter Sovereign furnishes the following particulars in regard to the death of Samuel Collins:

"Mr. Laughlin recently made an exposition of the midnight organization existing among the abolitionists in the Territory, called the 'Grand Encampment and Regiments of the Kansas Legion.' Collins, it seems, was colonel of one of the regiments in this order, and determined to force Mr. Laughlin to a retraction, he and some twelve brother abolitionists proceeded Wednesday last to seek out Mr. Laughlin, and demanded an unequivocal retraction of his recent confession; and, upon refusing to make any concession whatever, Collins immediately snapped his gun at him (Laughlin), and then fired at him, but fortunately, the weapon was turned aside by a spectator. Mr. Laughlin then drew a revolver and fired on his opponent, killing him instantly."

We regret to learn that Mr. L. was dangerously hurt in the conflict by a knife wound in the side. We are also informed that his friend, Mr. Lynch, a member of the pro-slavery party, was wounded in the head by the discharge of a gun."

ANOTHER PLANK GONE.

"The American convention of the State of Virginia, at its recent session at Lynchburg, adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That in the judgment of this convention, all ceremonies of initiation into the American party be discontinued, and all obligations of secrecy be removed; that its meetings be held in public, and its proceedings conducted in accordance with the usages of political bodies, and we invite the co-operation of all good men who uphold the principles and objects of the party."

There is a large surrender. The know-nothings started out to break up the practices of the old parties, and here is a formal renunciation, on the part of the State convention of Virginia, to fall back on their old slogan—*Union*.

Dis of the K. Ns. of North Carolina.

"What ends is it now, to worry because they are not as well off as that fellow across the street? The richest man in town will be as forgotten in fifty years from now, as the man who built the rocky mountains. In 1843, we attend the funeral of a millionaire. We visited his grave yesterday, and what do you suppose we saw—four hole-staked pigs rooting the end of all his indolence—a neglected grave, with four stub-tailed pigs rooting up the sub-soil—so passes the glory of the world."

According to the Albany Argus, the lower branch of the legislature of New York will stand as follows:

Democrats.	56
Know-nothings.	38
Fusionists.	34

PARLOUR OF DR. BEALE.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22.—Governor Follick of this State, has partitioned Dr. Beale, the dentist of this city, who has been confined in the Penitentiary for outraging the person of a young lady, after dragging her to accomplish his purpose. He is now a liberty.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Spencer, Mr. FRANK VAUGHAN to Miss ANNIE SCOTT, eldest daughter of the late James C. Scott, Esq., all of this town.

[Many thanks to the happy pair for the beautiful set of "good things" with which the above announcement was accompanied. The proper appreciation of "editorial perquisites" is evincive of a discriminating taste and judgment which will be sure to tell upon the future of their possessors. They have made a capital beginning. May happiness attend them to the end.]

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

SATURDAY, NOV. 24, 1855.

COFFEE.—Rio 104 cts; Laguayra 113; Java 124.
FLOUR.—Howard street \$9.25; City Mills \$9.15.
MEAL.—Country \$4.25; City \$4.50 per 100 lbs.
WHEAT.—White \$2.42 1/2; Red \$2.42 1/2.
CORN.—White \$1.00; Yellow 90 cts.
PORK.—New \$11.25; Old \$10.00 Prime \$20.00.
BACON.—Sides 14; Shoulders 13 1/2 cts; Hams 12 1/2 cts.
SUGAR.—New Orleans 7 1/2 cts; Porto Rico 7 1/2 cts; Molasses—New Orleans 41 cts; Porto Rico 38 1/2 cts.

HEAR! HEAR!

Just opened at the celebrated "BEE HIVE."

A GRAND assortment of Coats, in all the latest and most fashionable styles, and at prices unheard of. Who ever heard of buying a nice Coat lined through and through in the new style for less than \$12.50? No, no, no! at the "BEE HIVE," where by its stock selection, so such prices. Together with the above can be found cloaks made of the finest quality of Cloth and Satin, made expressly for the trade and warranted to be cheaper and better than any

